

THE DALLAS EXPRESS.



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IMPORTANT.

No subscription mailed for a period less than three months. Payment for same must be in cash.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which trims no sail to catch the passing breeze; flies no doubtful flag; it professes a patriotism as broad as our country, its love of even handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1920.

LOCAL BUSINESS AND ADVERTISING.

Every week in the Louisville Times there appears a full page of advertisements of local business houses below the caption: "You Can Be a Millionaire." Every few weeks also there appears an account of a new business house opened by Negroes which plans to supply an additional want not embraced in the other business houses.

It would seem from the constant recurrence of these advertisements and the general spirit of progress along business lines of the Negroes of that city that they have found that it paid well to tell their public well and to tell it often.

Advertisement pays. It is the only guarantee that a merchant can give himself that the public upon which he depends for the support of his business, knows of his ability to satisfy their wants. It is a business necessity.

There are many Negro businesses in Dallas. But in proportion to the size of the population from which they have to draw they have not attained the proportions possible to them nor are they varied enough when the wants of this public are considered.

In many instances our local business men complain of poor patronage and lack of ability to increase their plants.

It is reasonable to suppose that in proportion as the public is pleased with its service at a given place of business it will bring its patronage there. It is taken for granted that our business houses guarantee good service. But conditions do not give us to believe that they inform the public of their business, prices, service, etc., as well or as often as they might in their attempts to attain their maximum success.

There are Negro businesses which have never advertised but which have been able to exist because of the innate pride of our public in their establishment.

It is easy to realize what a definite scheme of advertising will do for them. It is also safe to presume and all other thriving business houses are proof of the soundness of the policy, that those other businesses whose advertising has had no definite plan, might benefit by informing their public better and more often.

We need better and bigger business houses owned and operated by members of our group in Dallas. The filling of this need is possible. More co-operation is necessary to the formation of new ones but a thorough systematic scheme of advertising will guarantee the steady growth of those already formed. Advertising pays.

To admire the beauty of one's wife will not compensate for her possible mendacity or failure to be a helpmeet.

The decline in the price of cotton is verification of the old adage good times don't last always.

Opportunity may knock at every man's door but it guarantees to wake no sleepers.

Even a child's life is finally found out to be such.

LABOR AND WAGES.

For more than four years the people of America have been beautifully paid for labor which never before in the history of America had been so scarce. This peculiar situation, brought on by the drafting of men for army service and the fact that America almost solely because responsible for the production of the world's supply of commodities, is gradually changing.

The change is now almost imperceptible generally but, just as straws show the direction of the wind, so certain economic conditions seemingly insignificant, give indication of a reversal of conditions of labor, trade, prices and wages in America.

It seems worth while to call attention to this seeming change in condition because of the probable effect which it may have upon us a group.

We have profited by war time conditions. Many thousands of our people going north in search of higher wages and more favorable conditions have found a place in certain industries where they were hitherto unknown, have become a part of the civic and social scheme and because of relationships so formed, may become permanently situated where they now are. It is to be hoped that this may be true of the majority of those who have migrated.

There are some features, however, of the economic situation which are well worth considering.

Immigration is increasing. Any increase in immigration means a corresponding increase in the supply of labor. The law of supply and demand working in regard to labor will tend to decrease wages.

Coupled with this fact it must be realized that each succeeding month finds the war stricken countries better able to supply themselves with the commodities which during the war they imported from America. Such a condition though gradual in arriving at its normal state, may be confidently looked forward to. In proportion as these countries tend to become normal in their production, in just such proportion will the market for American products, which during the war period was above normal, tend to become curtailed.

A diminishing market will tend toward diminished production and it in turn will tend to diminish labor and lessen wages.

The forecast of such conditions should not be received as prophecy of subnormal conditions in America. The return will be to normal conditions only. It should rather be considered as an urge that when such a return becomes generally apparent, it be not received with general alarm but that, anticipating its coming, preparation should be made for its reception.

It is impossible now because of the unsettled war torn countries to anticipate the extent to which immigration will increase.

But as far as our group is concerned it is to be hoped, that those who have profited most by having been able to enter the industries of the North and East have been able, because of their efficiency and adaptability to those industries, to prove that they are preferable to foreign labor and that in the event of an increasing labor supply they may not be vitally affected.

Lessening of credit by financial institutions, the refusal of the public to buy extensively at exorbitant prices and the other attempts at equalization of economic conditions will gradually but surely cause the curtailment of cheap money and easy credit.

Those who would suffer least from such a condition should begin now if they have not already, the process of readjusting appetites and desires to suit a condition more nearly normal than that which for the past four years has maintained.

Ready money will be in demand. Prices will fall gradually and in the same degree wages may fall. It is worth while now to notice with more than passing interest the beginning of what, without a doubt is a movement toward the normal in economic conditions.

THE EDUCATIONAL AMENDMENT.

There is a measure to be voted upon in the November election which to the state of Texas means as much as the choice of governor. It is the educational amendment which if passed will mean a greater appropriation for rural schools and teachers.

One has only to notice casually the record of length of term, general equipment and salaries of teachers of these schools to realize how totally inefficient they are. They need development. And in order that they may be properly developed more money is needed.

The condition of rural schools all over the South is causing various legislative enactments for their betterment for it is an assured fact that the people whom they serve are the main stay of the nation and the prime wealth producers of their section.

It is a measure which may safely be voted for. Its passage will mean the consistent improvement of educational facilities for the boys and girls in rural communities, our own as well as others.

In urging the support of this amendment, Miss Annie Webb Blanton, Supervisor of Public Instruction made the following assertion:

It is not sufficient for each family to educate its own children. The happiness, the safety to life and property of your children, in the future, depend largely upon the kind of citizens with whom they must live. The perpetuation of the democratic institutions for which our forefathers offered their lives depends upon the education of the masses. Texas is 9.9 per cent illiterate. Twenty-five per cent of our children do not advance beyond the fourth grade. The average time of leaving school is the sixth grade. If this continues, it means a sixth grade citizenship, in the future, for the Lone Star State.

Such a statement powerful enough as it is, does not fully set forth the deplorable conditions as they really are.

It is a public duty to improve the school system by securing the passage of the amendment. Vote for it.

N. A. A. C. P. APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

The appeal of the N. A. A. C. P., for additional funds for carrying on the defense of the convicted men of Arkansas and the further inquiry into Haitian affairs will undoubtedly be responded to with alacrity by all thinking members of our group who are at all familiar with its accomplishment in these two cases.

The convicted men of Arkansas, through the efforts of this Association have had their cases carried through the lower courts, depended by the ablest counsel procurable, and taken even to the Supreme Court of the United States which in its decision of last week refused to reconsider them.

The whole Haitian situation has been exposed through the efforts of this society. It was the report of their paid investigators alone which caused the criticism of the policy of the Marines and their heads under whose administration the government has been, by the Republican nominees, the rebuke of the Democratic candidate for vice-president by his party leaders, and the arousing of public sentiment against such measures as were being used by U. S. representatives under guise of protection and guardianship.

These two incidents, sponsored by the N. A. A. C. P., have no parallel in the whole of our history in America. They represent the accomplishment of our concerted effort centralized on the improvement of conditions for Negroes wherever they may be. It has never happened before. But the success in these two undertakings as far as they have gone should be encouragement enough for the further support of the institution through which they have been accomplished.

BLACK AND TAN NOMINEES.

The appearance at the local Harding-Capers weekly meeting of Prof. Jesse Washington, Black and Tan candidate for Supervisor of Public Instruction was significant of the fact that in this, as in no other campaign, Negroes are fighting for their political continuance as never before. And it is reasonable to prophesy that their voting if gauged by the increased number of those now qualifying, will exceed that of former years by several thousands. In fact, they must do it if they desire further political participation.

If Negroes in this election so bestir themselves, qualify and vote in numbers sufficient to excel the Lily Whites in the November election, Texas Lily Whiteness will automatically cease to exist.

It is a result well worth working for. Its accomplishment has been made easy. The ticket contains a Negro candidate.

The platform is modeled according to the dictates of Justice and human understanding and the principle involved concerns vitally the future welfare in more than one way of all members of

our group in Texas.

It is to be hoped that wherever the Black and Tan message has gone, it has been gladly received and promptly acted upon. It will stand as a lasting reflection upon the supposed good sense, racial pride and belief in their own ability of the Negro citizens of Texas if, in this vital contest they fail to measure up to their best.

The propounders of the racial superiority theory are having their hands full convincing the Japs that their theory does not apply to them.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

BLOOD WILL TELL.

(From Chicago Whip)

Has your ideal been blasted, your hope for your people been shattered, and are you fearful for the future of your race? If so, perhaps it has never occurred to you that "your fears may be fears and the future may be in your smoke concealed. Your enemies chase even now the fliers but for you possess the field."

A tall, angular man of color, a man with a fighting heart and a fighting record, but upon whose face the network of Time's tiny wrinkles bears mute evidence of age, recently remarked, "I am discouraged. Every dream that I have had in my earlier days, every vision of my race uplifted, proud and loyal, has proven itself to be a mirage—nothing more than a fantastic creation of my mind. Every ideal has been wrecked and ruined. I can see only darkness and despair." With these words the toiler hung his head and "homeward plodded his weary way."

The shattered ideals, the blasted dreams, the illusory mirage and the pitiable discouragement of the tall angular man of color with his sixty years of wrinkles, is shared by many of the dark-skinned pilgrims who also are in the slough of despair.

This is no time for discouragement, despondency or despair. We know that up to the present it has been extremely difficult to drive the members of the race into organized effort. We know that it has been extremely difficult to get the fullest degree of economic and political action. We realize that inaction, apathy and inertia can be found among the colored people of America. Yet we are not only hopeful, we are confident that the future of the American Negro is to be a glowing record of achievement, and it is only a question of time before the despised "half man" will elevate his status to that of the other giant racial groups.

The American Negro is going through an evolutionary period—a period that is always slow and gradual, but always constructive. Evolution is a process of nature which neither prejudice, inertia nor apathy can stem. THE AMERICAN NEGRO IS THE STRONGEST RACE POTENTIALLY IN THE WORLD. IT THRIVES IN THE CESSPOOLS OF CIVILIZATION AND GROWS LIKE A LILY OUT OF THE MARSHES—IT CANNOT BE STEMMED.

The air castle and ideals which have been devastated and destroyed will be rebuilt by black artisans who, even now, are at work in their closets.

The crimson-colored fluid that we mortals call blood gives life, energy and activity to mankind. It is the vital principle of life—the cause of temper, disposition and state of passions. The blood of the American Negro is the most virile, productive and vigorous in all creation. It is a mixed product, free from stagnation, which has not been devitalized by excessive inbreeding as has been the blood of the white and yellow races. The American Negro is a NEW RACE which has no worn-out cells. Life-giving properties inherited from his brilliant Egyptian ancestors can still be found. The genius of that blood is still retained. The daring fire of the Caucasian burns the genius of the Egyptian and powers of both of these strains of blood, have been fused in the arteries of the American Negro. That the blood must tell, and it will tell. Time alone is to determine his future. The time for pessimism or despair has not arrived. Give that blood chance to assert itself. Do not subdue it, but aid it with political and economic action. The work of nature is slow, but like the mills of the gods it grinds incessantly.

THE NEW WRINKLE.

At first the American white man holding the Negro a slave, divided Negroes on ground of who was "white" with the master and who was not a favorite. Times changed. Chains fell and slavery passed. Immediately thereafter the Negro got divided on grounds of who had been free. Time and prejudice double-teamed against that error, and both were on the same footing before the awful changing of the American white man's sweeping power.

Education then got a hearing. In stopped the American white man, astute, resourceful, sleepless, vigorous in thought and fibre controlling and meaning to continue to control that government of which he is architect. The poor Negro became divided as between "higher and industrial education." He did not see that no such distinction is permissible in what we call education. All education is "higher. Only no education at all is "lower." Let a man arrive at sixty years, full in ignorance of books and signs of knowledge. If he can master the alphabet and string together words for reading, for spelling and writing and understand the printed page, he becomes very highly educated. Booker Washington took the practical side of that controversy, because he knew that one sound idea originating in his heart and advanced by his own natural power would live beyond the borrowed phrases of all the books that Harvard and Yale might impose upon silly men carried off their feet.

This passed, Booker Washington lives as the very first figure of his own people, and as second to none of any race. His name is a household word; children, hear his name, and his picture hangs on walls of libraries and a half-million homes.

Now new wrinkle appears. The politicians, white and black, particularly those living here the vote is a universal fact, conspire to divide the Negro on ground of sections—those born or living in the north country on one hand, and those born or living in the south country on the other hand. Perhaps we will not attach too much blame to the "northern" Negro. His only virtue in the past has been his birth-place.

Such blame as we can lay to the North let us put at the door of the southern Negro in the North who has been taken in by the sophistry of evil designs. Bought by flattery and paid in fancied ease, he has turned both back and tongue upon his brethren and the place of their trials. He has shown that slaves are not all in chains but that many who are free show that they are the slaves, for only a slave people in heart would turn upon their blood either by assent to their persecution or agreement with those who speak lightly of them or their conditions.

The Negro who has moved to the north country should be a messenger, proud. The battle of his brethren should be daily talk, and his scorn should be immediately and full upon all who would belittle him or his recent countrymen.

As for the white politicians, particularly the Republicans, who advise the Negro to forget Dixie and the children of sorrow living there, they are so much of wretched hypocrisy. They must be told that the Negro in the south lost the ballot through devotion to the Republican party, and by no other reason and that if we continue to support the Republican party in the North it is because, and only because, we expect that party to restore to natural-born American citizens that which was stolen from them on account of the Republican party. Any other word is the word of slaves.

VOTES FOR COLORED WOMEN.

The Southern whites seem to be not a little disturbed at the threatened increase in Republican votes through the enfranchisement of colored women by the Nineteenth Amendment. Some even go so far as to predict a return of carpetbag rule, and from various points come reports of the revival of the famous Ku Klux Klan of reconstruction days.

One is inclined to ask if all this is not a bit premature. Even though the colored women should seek to take advantage of their new right, it is fairly certain that the Democratic judges will find some way of debarring them. The situation reminds one of what happened to the Negro man who tried to register in Salisbury, N. C. An article from the United States Constitution was placed before him with the question, "Now Mose, what does that mean?" The candidate scratched his head thoughtfully and replied, "I reckon it means dare ain't no niggers going to vote in Salisbury dis year."

If the Southern whites are determined that the colored women shall not vote, means for keeping them from the polls will not be lacking. The cry of the "black peril" may have been useful in combating women suffrage, but those who know conditions south of Mason and Dixon's line realize that it is but a bubble. The effect of the Nineteenth Amendment upon white supremacy in the South will be practically nothing.

—N. Y. Sun.

One Organ, One Pipe, One Piece of Music!



WAGING CAMPAIGN TO FREE COLORED SOLDIERS.

Liberty Being Sought For The 41 Members Of The Famous Twenty-Fourth Convicted For Rebellious In Houston In August, 1917.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Active efforts are being made to secure the liberty of the forty-one soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now serving life sentences in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

These men were convicted of participation in the riots at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917, when after they had suffered an unbearable campaign of insult and abuse at the hands of the city policemen and citizens, a group of the soldiers, on hearing of the death of a comrade at the hands of the Houston police, swept through Houston, dealing death to every police officer and armed civilian who opposed them.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Eighth Regimental Army recently, and addresses were made by Attorney Turner, Bell, Attorney R. A. J. Shaw and Bishop A. J. Carey. Plans for aid to the men were discussed, it being contended that a fair trial was denied them. The court was held in Fort Sam Houston, described by one of the speakers as being a short distance from the scene of the riot in an atmosphere reeking with prejudice and under the auspices of the Southern Department of the army said to be made up of race hating officers. The regiment was full of new and untrained men, just recruited, who, fearful of their lives, in many cases implicated innocent men. As a result of the court martial thirteen men were taken out secretly and hanged, while forty-one were sent to Leavenworth as a result of the riot.

The war was on. No hope could be entertained at that time of adding the names of these men to the list of martyrs during the time of war. Several months in the middle west took interest, but according to the "Chicago Defender," the famous colored lawyer of Leavenworth, was invited into the case by Elisha Scott and Harbour, of Chicago, Illinois, to represent them.

Mr. Bell has an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He has liberated more men from the Federal penitentiary than any other United States attorney—686 in all. He is the counsel for the famous McNamara dynamite case. He is now counsel for 135 members of the I. W. W. who are in prison, and has been identified with numerous other noted cases, and as such has a reputation as a lawyer who has corpus lawyers of the country. He says the men can be freed.

The lawyers are now engaged in two great efforts: one to take the case to the United States Court of Appeals, and the other to bring it to the next President of the United States a petition, signed by hundreds of colored men, to carry the case up will cost much money. It is declared that "the fight of these men is the fight of our group." Their friends say that by avenging insults to their uniforms on account of color, they should not be persecuted.

The Chicago Defender has issued an appeal to the colored people to accept contributions to aid the men in their fight for liberty. Subscriptions by organizations of the South should be sent to The Chicago Defender, 5159 S. State street, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL CASES AGAINST ROBERT HILL DISMISSED.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 29 Fifth Avenue, New York, announces that the first definite victory in the Arkansas riot case is the dismissal of both cases in the federal court against Robert Hill accused of leading Negroes in a plot to "massacre whites" in connection with the Arkansas riots of 1919.

The information came to New York in a telegram sent by one of the counsel who are fighting the case, the Arkansas riot case, before the Supreme Court of that state.

The information came to New York in a telegram sent by one of the counsel who are fighting the case of the Arkansas riot case, before the Supreme Court of that state. The telegram, which was received in the New York office of the National Association on October 8, read as follows: "Both cases in the federal court against Hill have been dismissed by order of the Attorney General."

(Signed) SCIPPIO JONES.

SULGRAVE PARTY VISITS HAMPTON—DR. GREGG PLEADS FOR TRUE EDUCATION—HOMER FERGUSON, EMINENT SHIP-BUILDER, SAYS COLORED RACE HAS A REAL FUTURE.

Hampton, Va., Oct. 21.—Hundreds of citizens from Hampton and the neighboring communities recently assembled in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, to hear the speaker of the Sulgrave Institution who are celebrating the meeting of the first American legislative assembly in Jamestown, 1619, and the making of the Mayflower Compact, and the landing in America of the Pilgrim Fathers. The program included addresses by Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute; Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Cecil William Norton, first-born of Rathredan and member of Parliament from 1892-1916, from Honolulu-Thames, and his wife; and Negro religious folkways by the Hampton student chorus of over 300 voices.

"In our commemoration of the meeting of the first American legislative assembly in Jamestown, 1619, and in our celebration of the settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620," said Dr. Gregg, "we may easily forget another event of those far-away years which has also had momentous consequences in American history. The Dutch man-of-war brought in and sold to the Jamestown colonists twenty Negro slaves. From that day to this there have been Negro Americans as well as white Americans.

In every war in which this nation has engaged they have proved

their loyalty; and Hampton Institute stands as one of the tokens that the Americans of Anglo-Saxon race are ready and eager to recognize that 'noblesse oblige,' and by giving to the Negroes of the younger generations the precious gift of true education, so to make up in some measure for the wrong of slavery—the indefensible incident which, beyond the first decades of the last century, was due to New England run as well as to Southern.

"In 1868 this school was established by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, soldier, statesman, teacher, adventurous explorer of new paths in education, who saw and proved that full training for life means the symmetrical development of the mind, the conscience and the will; that the head, the heart, and the hand must all be taught and set to work.

"The Negro race—and for that matter, any race—General Armstrong believed, cannot go forward without self-reliant, competent, unselfish leaders; masters of themselves, servants of others. Booker Washington, his most famous pupil, carried the torch of his spirit to Tuskegee.

Dr. H. B. Friswell, General Armstrong's wife, patiently, wisely, and successfully, built up this school into the institution which you see today, with its six departments, its courses in teacher-training, in housekeeping, in business, in agriculture, in the mechanic arts; the first Jamestown town colonists were six carpenters, one mason, two bricklayers, and one cooper. All of these trades and several more are represented in our Trade School. The students are here honorably essential to community welfare now as then. We respect and encourage scholarship, beautiful work, and the value of character. General Armstrong, we seek above all to make the right kind of men and women.

Sulgrave Party Visits Hampton, "Colored Race Has a Future."

Homer L. Ferguson, who is a trustee of Hampton Institute, outlined for the English visitors the educational aims and methods which have made it possible to send out to the world Hampton students to do constructive work as teachers and leaders among colored people.

"At Hampton Institute is the first development of the great idea that labor is dignified, that the education of the heart and hand and head can all go together. At Hampton there is no distinction for the colored students who are taught farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, laundry work, and those who are taught the supposedly intellectual ideas of life.

"Hampton does not represent simply an idea of reform, but a life built into a monument by people. It represents a living thing—a life that, by its example, by its character, by its human touch, will have, as years go on and its character develops and its influence grows, a wonderful influence in solving that greatest of all problems, which now concerns the world.

"Hampton Institute is a place where men and women believe that there is a real future for the colored race. Just as we, who are engaged in manufacturing and industry, know that we have found that those same people can render just as fine and just as skilled and loyal and patriotic service as anyone.

"We expect to see the influence of this school grow and grow, until finally the colored people of the South, taught here self-respect, industry, fidelity, attention to business, thrift, and the value of character, will have a point with their own leaders where they will like to be. No longer will they like to be. No longer will they leave the country and this section in order to get justice.

Tribute to Negro Race.

Lord Rathredan, after paying tribute to the Negro race, said that Hampton Institute has been offering and after endorsing the appeal which had been made by Mr. Ferguson, said:

It is well known that the colored race does not lack for courage. It is certainly not that there will be no courage for another great war, but, if ever a great war arises, I am confident that the colored population of the United States of America will rally to the colors of their country. We hope, however, that there may be no necessity for this, because we of the Sulgrave Institute desire to advocate, not fighting, but friendship.

Lady Rathredan, who for seven years served on the board of management for four London schools, spoke briefly on the subject of the Negro race through the hearing of Negro music. "I think," she said, "that you should know," she said, "how your heart should be spread over the whole world and rejoice in our efforts."

The Hampton students sang for the Sulgrave party. "Wasn't that a wide river," "Go down, Moses," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot." The student chorus also sang "America" and "God Save the King."

WOULD LYNCH COLORED MAN FOR ORGANIZING VOTERS.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 21.—B. J. Jones, the Negro Chairman of the Columbia County Republican Club of Lake City, Fla., who has been active in urging Negro women to vote, was taken out of his bed on Tuesday night by unknown parties and hurried into an automobile in his night clothes.

He was carried several miles and after being allowed to think he would be lynched, was allowed to escape. After wandering about, he found a telephone and called up the Sheriff of Columbia County, to obtain an escort so that he might return home in safety.

Besides urging Negro women to vote, Jones was reported to have been organizing churches, lodges, and schools and carrying on a propaganda to have Negro women expelled if they failed to exercise the franchise. He also organized meetings to instruct Negro women how to vote.

The situation created by the incident is thought to be serious. The feeling created by the extension of the franchise to Negro women in this tense in other parts of the State, and state troops will probably be called to guard county to guard the election there in November.